

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, December 4, 1903, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 1, 1903.

SECRETARY OF HAWAII.

A. L. C. Atkinson, of Hawaii, to be secretary of Hawaii, vice George R. Carter, appointed governor.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

John P. Dickinson, of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at Hugo, Colo., his term having expired January 24, 1903. (Re-appointment.)

TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant of infantry, with rank from October 10, 1903.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Midshipman Luke E. Wright, jr., to be an ensign in the Navy from the 15th day of April, 1903, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

POSTMASTER.

George H. Myhan to be postmaster at South Haven, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, in place of Charles Delamere, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 1, 1903.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Midshipman George B. Landenberger to be an ensign in the Navy from the 15th day of April, 1903.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

John C. Pollock, of Kansas, to be United States district judge for the district of Kansas.

POSTMASTERS.

CONNECTICUT.

James F. Holden to be postmaster at Forestville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

IOWA.

A. M. Henderson to be postmaster at Story City, in the county of Story and State of Iowa.

KANSAS.

Albert M. Wasser to be postmaster at Girard, in the county of Crawford and State of Kansas.

KENTUCKY.

Charles E. Mann to be postmaster at Pembroke, in the county of Christian and State of Kentucky.

MICHIGAN.

George H. Myhan to be postmaster at South Haven, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan.

MONTANA.

Daniel H. Ross to be postmaster at Missoula, in the county of Missoula and State of Montana.

NEBRASKA.

Daniel L. Crellin to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county of Pierce and State of Nebraska.

Edward McLernon to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Cheyenne and State of Nebraska.

Melancthon Scott to be postmaster at South Auburn, in the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska.

Thomas T. Varney to be postmaster at Ansley, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska.

Thomas B. Walker to be postmaster at Atkinson, in the county of Holt and State of Nebraska.

Seth W. Wilson to be postmaster at Wood River, in the county of Hall and State of Nebraska.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George A. Young to be postmaster at Concord, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY.

Lewis A. Waters to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Edgar C. Bennette to be postmaster at Richwood, in the county of Nicholas and State of West Virginia.

Madison E. Callihan to be postmaster at Thurmond, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia.

Thad T. Huffman to be postmaster at Keyser, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 1, 1903.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, November 27, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington desires to take the oath of office.

Mr. Cushman appeared at the bar of the House, and took the oath of office.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That leave is hereby given to the Committee on Rules to have matter pertaining to the business of that committee printed on order of the chairman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question was taken; and the resolution was agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the invitation extended to the Congress of the United States by the Louisiana Historical Society and by the governor of the State of Louisiana to attend the ceremonies in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the transfer of the territory of Louisiana and all sovereignty over said territory by France to the United States, to be held at New Orleans, December 18, 19, and 20, 1903, be, and it is hereby, accepted.

That the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to appoint a committee, consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, to attend the ceremonies and to represent the Congress of the United States on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary referred to.

Resolved further, That the expenses of the members of the said joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives authorized to attend and attending and representing the Congress of the United States at the city of New Orleans on the occasion named, not exceeding in the aggregate \$2,500, to be paid as follows: One-half thereof out of the contingent fund of the House, and one-half thereof out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MEYER of Louisiana. I ask unanimous consent that I may have twenty minutes to explain the resolution.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, pending that, I wish to submit a request for unanimous consent that we have debate to the extent of thirty minutes on each side.

Mr. PAYNE. Can not the gentleman get along with a little less than that?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think it would be very difficult to restrict myself to less than that to begin with.

Mr. PAYNE. If it amuses the gentleman, I shall not object to it. I ask unanimous consent that we have thirty minutes' debate on each side.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York, at the suggestion of the gentleman from Mississippi, asks unanimous consent that there be thirty minutes' talk on a side. [Laughter.] Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The gentleman from New York moves that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 97, noes 72.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York has thirty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi has thirty minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. As the motion seems to be adopted, I think I will reserve my time for the present. [Laughter.]

Mr. HULL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HULL. My understanding was that the consent for debate was on the motion to adjourn until Friday. As that motion is carried, what is there before the House?

The SPEAKER. Unanimous consent was given that there should be an hour's talk. [Laughter.]

Mr. HULL. On that question? Was not that on the question to adjourn until Friday?

The SPEAKER. It was just talk.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in the House of Representatives unanimous consent is almost as powerful as in the Senate of the United States. I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, if I do not get through at the end of ten minutes, I would ask the Chair to use his gavel.

Mr. Speaker, the usual course, as suggested by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], would be, first, debate upon the proposition and then a vote; but the Speaker recognizes the fact that debate in this body has ceased to be effective, and very appropriately suggested that instead of debate we merely have some "talk" for an hour. While that appears to the gentleman from Iowa as being contrary to the usual course of procedure, he might, on reflection, know that it is quite as effective as the regular way.

We understand on this side, though our information is not official—we can not learn anything official in this House until the time when things are to transpire—we understand unofficially that the management of the House is greatly agitated now over a most important question—has labored upon it long, and does not know yet how to solve it. That question is how to adjourn, or, in other words, how to let go of the extra session. We had supposed, until this question arose, that the extra session would "let go" itself—that it would wind up without any particular exercise of ingenuity on the part of those responsible for it.

Meanwhile, however, we have the spectacle, and the country has the spectacle, of the Alphonse Senate saying to the Gaston House, "After you, my dear Gaston;" and the Gaston House, not to be outdone in politeness by the Alphonse Senate, saying, "After you, my dear Alphonse; you say first when we shall adjourn." [Laughter.] And meanwhile, Leon, standing off at a safe distance, not with a great deal of enjoyment, and perhaps not with a large degree of sincerity, but with a good deal of show of it, is saying, "Magnificent! How magnanimous! How strenuous!" [Laughter.] But aside he is giving expression to the wish very deep down in his heart, "I wish I had four years of my own in that dear White House at Washington, D. C." [Laughter.]

This spectacle is somewhat edifying to the country and somewhat amusing to the House. However, it has to be, because no more important matter, according to the conception of those in control, is to be disposed of.

There is another matter of considerable importance, I understand, that is agitating the management, and that is the make-up of the committees. Now, I am under the impression—I may be wrong about it—that you gentlemen on the other side have not been treating the Speaker just right. You ought to go to him and tell him what you want. [Laughter.] You ought to let him know what is your choice as to committee assignments and committee chairmanships. When you go, take a good supply of soft pine along; strive to do something pleasant to him; litter up his floor with shavings; make him feel at home and in a good humor. If he tells you he "will do the best he can for you," do not be put off with that, because, in that case, the best he can do is not going to be much. Hold him down to something definite. Find out what is really the very best that he can do, or the very best he will do. Take some smoking material with you. "Smoke him out" when he tells you he will do the best he can. Take something that is good and strong. Like most people who use the weed, he believes that he is a judge of good tobacco; but as a matter of fact I think, provided it burns readily and gives off a dense cloud of deep, black, strong smoke, anything will answer the purpose. Take it and use it liberally when you call on him.

Now, there has been a suggestion that a time may come when the Speaker will be difficult to find, when he will retire, probably, to the bottom of a well, and have the curb and the windlass and the rope all removed. If that does happen—I do not know but that he will go there for reflection, to determine the make-up of the committees—if that does happen, be assured that the curb has been removed and the windlass and the rope taken away by some of the gentlemen who know that they shall be chairmen of good committees. But do not be bothered by that. Get another rope and slide down to where the old gentleman is. [Laughter.] Find out what he is going to do. Do not leave him to wrestle with that question alone. Do not leave him without a suggestion or a hint as to what ought to be done.

And then, I am told, there is another matter that is agitating the Speaker somewhat, and that is whether he shall give us of the minority the full representation to which we are entitled on these committees or give us something less. I understand he has unanimously reached the conclusion that it would be an outrage upon us to give to us only six out of seventeen, only three out of nine, only five or six out of fifteen, on a committee. I understand he has reached that conclusion; but whether he will give us, say,

eight out of seventeen, or only seven, and on the smaller committees representation in the same proportion, is yet an open question. I hear that the tempter is trying to call him to the top of a high mountain and to show before him the illusory plain of peace, pretending to give it to him, provided he "hogs up" as many committee places as possible for gentlemen on the other side and gives us as few as possible.

This would certainly be a delusion, and I take it that our Speaker, being a man not easily caught with ordinary, shadowy delusions, will not fall; but if he does he will find that this tempting plain of peace spread out before him will probably have some rough places in it, and that occasionally things are liable to happen that will be suggestive of the fact that over upon this side we are not entirely reconciled to getting a great deal less than what belongs to us.

Now, do what you can upon the other side to enlighten and to help him out, and upon this side, brethren, pray for him. [Laughter.] And let us hope that this politeness, so edifying, between the two Houses may continue to the end, and that when the gavel finally falls, just before 12 o'clock upon next Monday, we shall see the Senatorial Alphonse bowing to the House Gaston, and behold the House Gaston doubling himself up before the Senatorial Alphonse; and that if we do not see, we can easily imagine, the the Presidential Leon lending his approval, mixed with his doubts and apprehensions as to what may happen. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid I shall have to begin by apologizing to the House for an awfully sore throat, but I can not refrain from saying a few things about the fact that again three days of precious and expensive time have passed, and the Republican Senate, which has postponed a vote upon a very important bill because it wanted debate, has spent that time in doing nothing, not even debating; and the House, which might be doing something of some sort, has spent that time in imitating the example of the Senate. This reminds me of the fact that there are some infant industries no longer needing, even from a Republican standpoint, the shelter of protectionism, which industries might possibly be referred to now, not because anything is to be immediately gained of a practical character by anything that I may now say, but because I want to plant good seed in Republican minds—seed of possible reform of the tariff, even from a protectionist standpoint.

I believe even a protectionist admits that an industry which has ceased to be an infant to such an extent that it carries its great arms all over the world and plants its feet in every country of the world, doing business everywhere, is not an industry that any more needs paternalism. I believe that even from a Republican standpoint it will be admitted that when an industry can sell in competition with the pauper labor of the world in the very home of that pauper labor the very highest tax that ought to be put upon the American consumer upon importations of articles of that sort from foreign countries to our shores, if any importation takes place, should be a revenue duty.

In the Washington Post yesterday I saw an article headed "Vast steel exports—Significance of the reduction of railway freight rates on iron and steel manufactures intended for exportation."

I want to read a part of this article to the House and comment upon it. The other day I picked up another copy of this same paper, in which I found a statement that four of the great railroads of this country had entered into an agreement to reduce freight charges 33½ per cent upon iron and steel and products of iron and steel intended for export; and I found another matter of fact just about that time, that in order to recoup for the advantage which was being given to the great steel trust upon reductions of freight rates upon steel and iron and products of steel and iron intended for export freight rates had been raised 2 per cent upon all articles intended for interstate commerce from Chicago to the seaboard.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not only the duty of government to see to it that government itself has no favorites in industry, in interest, or in locality, but it is the duty of government to see to it that no government-created person, like a railway corporation, shall indulge in favoritisms of that sort, discriminating against one class of industry or one class of shippers in favor of another; and yet this is going on. Is it going on for the purpose of building up an export market for a surplus of steel and iron? Not a particle, because before the rebate took place these same manufacturing companies were shipping, as I will show you in a moment, to all parts of the world.

Now, can we not agree this morning—can you gentlemen over there not agree—that just as soon as possible you will go before the Ways and Means Committee and ask that there be a reduction of at least 50 and probably 75 per cent upon the steel and iron schedule,

or those parts of it, at any rate, which are being shipped abroad to all the world? Is not the fact patent that you do not need protection to get the home market as a shelter against the so-called pauper labor of the world—by the way, a very cheap labor per diem, but a very expensive labor per finished article—is it not patent to you gentlemen that that protection is not needed when your people are selling abroad in the home of the pauper labor?

Yet the Washington Post, quoting from official documents which I believe are exactly true, publishes the editorial which I will put in the RECORD. It shows that Europe is our best customer; that in 1900 Europe took from the United States a larger total of iron and steel than any other of the grand divisions of the globe, the total amount of iron and steel exports to Europe in that year being forty-five and three-quarter million dollars, in round numbers.

That same year North America took forty-two million and some odd hundred thousand from us; South America, seven and one-third millions in round numbers; Asia, eleven and one-quarter millions; Oceania, twelve and three-quarter millions; and Africa two and one-third millions, in round numbers. What did they consist of? Why, they consisted of nearly all the products of iron and steel—locomotives, sewing machines, steel rails, typewriters, nails, barbed wire, etc. Sewing machines amounted to two and one-quarter millions in 1899, and have grown in export to four millions in 1892. Typewriters, which were only separately slated in 1897, amounted to less than a million and a half then, and in 1902 to three millions, an increase of 100 per cent. All of this I will insert in the RECORD, because I do not desire to weary the House by reading it.

But I do want the country to understand, and I want the Republican membership of this House to understand, that under the guise of a so-called sacred duty of "standing pat" on Dingley tariff rates you are deliberately affording to the great steel trust a shelter under which it can extort from the American consumer, although with its American labor, high priced per diem, it has proven its ability to compete with the foreign labor of the world in the foreign markets of the world, and in every quarter of the world—Asia, Europe, Africa, Oceania, and the domains of North America and South America. If the people of the United States are so devoutly attached to the mere name of Republicanism, or can frighten themselves to the point of insanity with some bogie man of the past so far that they will not listen to plain facts like these, then I am mistaken about the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

My friends, here is an infant industry that has grown to be a Colossus that bestrides this narrow world, and we pigmies of American consumers peep from between its huge legs to find ourselves resting places from extortion. Shakespeare did not express the conclusion correctly—we worship it. There are people who would rise if you undertook to reduce the tariff on these steel and iron goods 50 per cent. Mind you, I do not say that from your standpoint you ought to put them on the free list, but you ought at least to reduce them. From our standpoint we ought to reduce them to the competitive point where there is a possibility that inflowing importations can be put in competition to keep down the extortionate prices at home, when by combination extortionate prices might be agreed upon, at least to the level of the price charged abroad.

But men will come in, when you propose to reduce it at all, and tell you that you are going to "slay" this "great American industry." It does not make any difference with our great industry whether it slays the American consumer or throttles the American enterprise of shipbuilding, by combinations with railroads whereby foreign shipbuilders get a rebate upon freight charged for shipbuilding material for exportation, thereby killing the American merchant marine by preventing the natural resources of the country, undiscriminated against, and the wealth of the country from building up naturally and healthfully our merchant marine.

My friends, we have had a recent object lesson to encourage you. You will remember that in 1894 the great State of West Virginia went Republican because the duty on coal was reduced.

The outrageous suffering caused in the anthracite coal region forced the Republican party last Congress to put coal on the free list until January next. That coal industry, that infant industry that was going to be destroyed even by a reduction, is still surviving, and the only effect of putting coal on the free list thus far has been to increase to some extent the importations of foreign coal of an inferior quality and to prevent the bituminous and anthracite coal combinations from carrying the price of our coal up to the extortionate figure at which they put it last winter. At the same time they have supplied the American market with American coal at a price giving a profit to the American miner and laborer and leaving to the capital invested in it a fine profit.

During this time this great industry, about which West Virginia went Republican because the duty was reduced by the Wilson

bill, has flourished without any duty. Let us furnish the country another object lesson—this time with coal and steel as a subject. You ask why we as Democrats are interested in that. I tell you frankly that every object lesson furnished to the country which disproves the Republican contention that a reduction of the duties anywhere along the line of the Dingley bill means poverty, starvation, and all that is invaluable to us and the country. The Democracy stands for the greatest good to the greatest number, including the consumers of this country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The difference between us on this side of the Chamber and you on that side of the Chamber is that you legislate for classes, and they are classes which can cooperate with one another, and therefore become important political forces, while we stand for everybody, including the humblest American consumer. We stand for the farmers of the West, and we say to you gentlemen from Kansas and from Iowa and Minnesota and the great West—

Mr. CURTIS. You robbed the farmers of the West in 1894.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi (continuing). We stood here then—

Mr. CURTIS. During the life of the Wilson bill there was a loss of ten millions to the farming interests of the country by reason of that bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi (continuing). We stood for a reduction of the tariff on agricultural implements and barbed wire and nails which alone would have saved those farmers 50 per cent. Let us say to the Avery plow people, for example, that they can not sell to the farmer of Mississippi or Kansas at one figure and to the farmer of South America and the farmer of the Argentine Republic and of South Africa, that is reached by steaming past the south door of Great Britain, at a less figure. Let both parties stand up now and face the situation as it stands.

Now, I want to say to you from this side of the House that whenever you have a good thing over there in the interest of the people we will help you put it through. Whenever you want to reduce the duty on agricultural implements, we will help you put it through. Whenever you want to reduce the duty upon sewing machines for the poor sweat-room workers in New York and Chicago, we will help you to put it through. We will help you to do anything that is right. We are anxious to help you. We seem to be much more anxious to help you than you are to help yourselves or the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining? I want to insert with my remarks the article to which I referred, and also an article from the Boston Herald upon effect of the free-coal legislation of last Congress.

[Washington Post, November 30.]

VAST STEEL EXPORTS—SHOW A DECREASE IN PAST TWO YEARS, HOWEVER—DUE TO HOME CONSUMPTION—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES ON IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES INTENDED FOR EXPORTATION—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY THE CHIEF ITEM IN THE LIST OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The announcement that a reduction of freight rates on iron and steel manufactures for exportation is being made by the railroads for the purpose of encouraging exports of American iron and steel manufactures lends interest to some figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, regarding the commerce of the United States in iron and steel manufactures. These tables show that manufactures of iron and steel form the largest single item of our exports of manufactured articles, and have shown a more remarkable growth in exportation than perhaps any other great article in the large number which form the classification "Manufactures."

Beginning with \$52,144 in 1800, the growth was extremely slow during the first half of the century, being only \$1,953,702 in 1850. In 1860 the total was \$5,870,114; in 1870, \$13,483,163; in 1880, \$14,716,524; in 1890, \$25,542,208, and in 1900, \$121,913,548, the increase in the closing decade of the century being nearly four times as much as in the ninety years preceding.

In 1901 the total was \$117,319,320; in 1902, \$98,552,562, and in 1903, \$96,642,467. That the decrease in exportations since 1900 is chiefly due to increased home demand is indicated by the fact that the domestic production of pig iron, the basis of iron and steel manufactures, has increased from 13,789,242 tons in 1900, the year of the greatest exports, to 17,821,307 tons in 1902, an increase of about 30 per cent during the period in which the reduction of exports occurred. A further evidence of the large home demand for iron and steel is found in the fact that during this recent period, in which the production of pig iron was greatly increased and the exports of manufactures of iron and steel decreased, the importation of iron and steel grew from \$20,478,728 in 1900 to \$31,617,312 in 1903.

EUROPE THE BEST CUSTOMER.

Europe took in 1900 from the United States a larger total than any other of the grand divisions, the total value of iron and steel exports to Europe in that year being \$45,784,554. In that year North America took \$42,378,119 in value in our iron and steel manufactures; South America took \$7,357,417; Asia, \$11,225,144; Oceania, \$12,869,947; and Africa, \$2,304,498. The reduction in 1902 and 1903, as compared with 1900, was chiefly in exports to Europe, which fell from \$45,000,000 in 1900 to \$31,127,601 in 1902, and about the same figure in 1903. Meantime North America increased slightly her takings of our iron and steel, the figures for 1902 being \$43,647,867, against \$42,378,119 in 1900.

Machinery forms by far the most important feature in the exports of iron and steel manufactures. Electrical machinery, which was only separately classified by the Bureau in 1898, amounted in that year to \$2,000,000, and in 1902 to nearly \$5,500,000. Sewing machines, which amounted to \$2,250,000 in 1899, were over \$4,000,000 in 1902. Typewriters, which were only separately stated in 1897, amounted in that year to less than \$1,500,000, and in 1902 to \$3,500,000. Locomotive engines increased from \$1,750,000 in 1902 to over \$5,500,000 in 1900, but, owing to the very great demand of the home market

upon the manufacturers of the United States, fell to \$3,250,000 in 1902. Adding only those items of machinery included under iron and steel manufactures it may be said that the exportations from the United States of machinery as a group amounts to about \$75,000,000 annually.

[Boston Herald, November 12.]

FREE COAL.

The statements which were recently printed, made by the coal dealers of Boston, bearing on an extension of the free entrance into this country of foreign-mined bituminous coal, were interesting and instructive as far as they went; but, as is often the case, these comments only covered the immediate and obvious features in the question. These coal dealers stated that while during the coal famine of last fall and winter there were large importations into Boston of foreign bituminous coal, these gradually diminished, until during the last six months they have entirely ceased, so far as concerns the incoming of trans-Atlantic fuel, while the shipments of Canadian coal to Boston do not show any large increase over the importations that were made in the summer and fall of last year or the year before.

The coal dealers affirm that foreign competition in bituminous coal has in no way troubled them, as our domestic coal is looked upon by those who use it as a superior class of fuel, and unless there is a scarcity of it, or the price is exceptionally high, it will be purchased by those who have been accustomed to use it in preference to foreign coal. These dealers say that, as the rebating duty has not under ordinary trade conditions stimulated imports, there is no special reason why it should be continued, assuming that it is contrary to the general trade policy of the United States to permit of free importations of a competitive commodity.

In referring to the desirability of continuing the rebate that is now made, and that, in the absence of Congressional action, expires by limitation in the month of January of next year, we have called attention to one circumstance which, for reasons best known to themselves, the bituminous coal dealers in Boston, in their interviews with our reporters, appear to have entirely ignored. It has seemed to us all along that it was highly questionable, under normal trade conditions, whether we should import coal from Nova Scotia in large quantities. It may be that, as a fuel, it is not equal to the coal which comes to us from Maryland and West Virginia; at all events, our manufacturers and those who are large consumers of this grade of fuel have become so accustomed to the use of domestic bituminous coal that they would prefer to pay a somewhat higher price for it than for any imported coal. But a limit could be placed to this willingness, and the existence of this favorable disposition furnishes all of the protection that our bituminous coal producers should receive.

At the present time, as the result of corporate alliances and combinations, the bituminous coal production east of the Allegheny Mountains is practically under one control, and those possessing this authority have it entirely in their hands to set the price which manufacturers and others in New England must pay for their fuel. That they are quite willing to take advantage of such opportunities recent experiences have abundantly proved. The great coal strike of last year was not in the bituminous coal field, but the price of bituminous coal was advanced to a great height because the competition of anthracite was in a large degree removed.

By having it possible to import foreign coal at any time without payment of duty a regulating feature will be introduced into the New England coal market that will have the effect of preventing the excesses which the coal monopoly might otherwise readily indulge in, for so long as it was realized that foreign bituminous coal could be imported those representing the Atlantic seaboard bituminous coal combination would not put the price of their fuel at a point which would encourage this outside competition. The business is, under existing conditions, an exceedingly profitable one to those engaged in it, and while entirely willing that they should make a large profit, it is necessary for our own industrial well-being that they should not be permitted to make an extravagant profit.

In addition to this there is the further argument to be made that while we can readily supply ourselves on the Atlantic seaboard with a high grade of bituminous coal of domestic production, this does not hold true of those living on the Pacific slope. The coal mined in the State of Washington is of a decidedly inferior quality, while, on the other hand, the bituminous coal produced in British Columbia is of an exceptionally good quality. The manufacturers and others of the Pacific slope have benefited materially by the rebate system now in force, and there is no good reason why they should be compelled to pay a useless and burdensome duty.

There is every reason why we should seek to encourage a free exchange in this commodity with the Dominion of Canada. In the last fiscal year—that is, the year ending June 30, 1903—we purchased coal in Canada to the value of a little under \$5,000,000, this representing, due chiefly to the advance in price, an importation having a value about \$900,000 greater than similar imports of the preceding year. But in the same year we sold to Canada our coal to the value of over \$16,000,000—that is, of this, \$3,600,000 represented our sales of anthracite and \$9,700,000 our sales of bituminous coal. The increase in this respect over the year previous was even greater than the enlargement of Canadian sales in this country.

Canada is by long odds our largest foreign purchaser of coal, as will be seen when it is said that the total exports of coal from the United States had a value in the fiscal year of 1903 of \$21,306,000. Hence quite three-fourths of these exports represent sales made in Canada. We have made a temporary rebate in our duty, while on bituminous coal Canada continues to charge a duty. It would be of great advantage to the bituminous coal producers of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois if this Canadian duty were repealed, and an opportunity were given to them of obtaining free access to the central areas of the Dominion north of the Great Lakes, districts in which the people are at present almost entirely dependent upon them for their supply of fuel.

The government at Ottawa has commonly raised or lowered its duty as we have raised or lowered ours, and, undoubtedly, if the coal duty as defined in the tariff of 1897 had been repealed by action of Congress last winter, the Canadians would have repealed their duty upon American bituminous coal. But the responsible ministers of the Dominion consider that our action was simply a spasmodic effort to tide over what was a local complication, and that it would be wanting in dignity if official notice were taken of it by Canada. If we can now make permanent our temporary action, there is good reason for thinking that action along the same lines will be taken by the Dominion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed that the gentleman from Mississippi has five minutes remaining.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES]. [Applause.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire in the few moments I have to address myself to the Republicans, who have two policies just now, to wit, "stand pat" on the tariff and stand still on trusts. The first one has been reannounced by a

gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] a few days ago, while the second is proven by the standstill record of the Republican Administration and party. The gentleman from New York made the remarkable statement—a frank confession—last week that "the Republican party is a little too wise to revise the tariff, paralyzing business of the country more or less, on the eve of a Presidential election."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The gentleman from Tennessee will excuse me just a moment. I said that coal was put upon the free list in 1894. I meant to say it was reduced in duty, and that West Virginia went Republican merely because the duty on the coal was reduced.

Mr. MANN. Many of these corrections might be made by the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Is it possible that after the Republican party has been in power for about forty years, eight years excepted, they are yet unable to modify a tariff law that has proven a burden to the people, a menace to their trade at home and abroad, without paralyzing the business of the people? It must be hothouse business, gentlemen, that the Republican protection produces. Is it possible, gentlemen, that to reform a Republican tariff is to paralyze business—the legitimate business of this country? Don't you mean that to reform the tariff will reduce it and paralyze the lawless trusts, which you dare not do?

Did not the Democrats in 1846 reform a protective tariff without such results, and did not Mr. Blaine say that that tariff was so satisfactory that "all parties" acquiesced in that—a revenue tariff—and did not the great "tariff carpenter" from Iowa, Senator ALLISON, say of that tariff that it was "as perfect a tariff as any we ever had, as regards all the great interests of the country," and did not Mr. Garfield say that it produced an era of "general prosperity?"

Is it possible that this great Republican majority, a great Ways and Means Committee with a still greater chairman, with a distinguished reformer as Speaker of this House, can not possibly remedy now a tariff iniquity until after the election is over next year without destroying the business of the country? This is a confession of incompetence or a fear that the protected interest will turn the Republicans out of power in the next Presidential election, a fear which we know will continue, and thus prevent any tariff reform. Did we not hear last spring a leading Republican Senator in the Ohio convention say, "Stand pat and keep on standing pat?"

The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] a few days ago said that as soon as a certain soreness was relieved, caused by the Alaskan boundary decision, Canada might propose a reciprocity arrangement, but I read from to-day's paper a press dispatch from Toronto which quotes the prime minister of Ontario as saying in substance that such a treaty would be a most "entangling alliance," and that we had annulled one and a new one would meet the same fate; and more, said he: "We can get all we want from the United States without a treaty. If the United States wants Canadian product they could take off the duty." Germany yesterday barred the products of the American Tobacco Company, and are "much excited over American trusts," says the Washington Times of yesterday. And so retaliation in commerce goes on because of your "stand pat" policy.

I was in London last summer and witnessed the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain, who, with his followers, is demanding retaliation against the United States because of your "stand pat" and "unreasonable" tariff exclusion laws. This same Mr. Chamberlain, if you please, so happily spoken of by my friend from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] a few days ago, pronouncing him one of the ablest of English statesmen. What did Mr. Chamberlain say about your tariff laws? I quote his words, "That the United States made everything and excluded everything;" and he and his distinguished followers are exerting their mightiest efforts to levy a retaliatory tariff on all manufactured imports and farm products, except corn and cornmeal, sent from the United States to Great Britain, thus penalizing the farmers of this country, whom we should most protect, that you may protect the trusts. I returned home and took down the Statistical Abstract, prepared by Mr. O. P. Austin, to see how well founded Mr. Chamberlain was in his criticism of your "unreasonable tariff," as he calls it. What did I find in point? That in 1901 of Great Britain's imports the United States furnished 27 per cent, and that of Great Britain's exports she sent us only 6½ per cent, much less than under the McKinley and Wilson tariff laws.

Are you surprised that he proposes to retaliate? Are we, as Mr. Chamberlain says, to send everything there that we make, selling it cheaper in many instances to them than to our own people, I may add, and there undersell his own countrymen, close up their manufactories, and drive their employees out of work, and expect them to submit? Is a 27 per cent to 6 per cent a fair exchange? No, they say; and they propose, and may succeed, to levy a tax on the farm products of this country and destroy

thereby the greatest open market that our farmers have in the foreign world—the free ports of Great Britain. Are you going to stand pat and do that? That is what you say you will do. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. PAYNE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] as much time as he desires.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I have failed to discover in the discussion indulged in by gentlemen on the other side just what it is they desire. A day or two ago the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] wanted the House to adjourn. I do not understand from his remarks to-day whether he is still of that opinion or not. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] complained that the House was wasting its time. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] complains that we are about to take away from the laborers of foreign countries their employment.

Now, sir, this House met for a purpose, and let us see what that purpose was. The President convened Congress in extra session, and here is what he said:

I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba which was ratified by the Senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban Government.

Congress met for that specified purpose. In less than ten days the House performed, and passed the necessary legislation and sent it to the Senate. Now the House is patiently waiting for the Senate to perform, and the Speaker is here, with the House in session, so that if the Senate does pass the necessary legislation during this extra session, he may sign the bill and let it go to the President of the United States. We have performed the duty for which we were called together, and we are here waiting for the other branch of Congress to perform, and when they do, we shall be here, with the Speaker ready, as I say, to sign the bill.

Now, what is the further complaint of the gentleman from Mississippi? Why, he complains that we have exported from the United States in the last year some \$85,000,000 worth of iron and steel products. He says that this is the result of class legislation. If it is the result of class legislation, what class has it favored? Why, sir, 60 per cent of the \$85,000,000 worth of goods exported—I might say 75 per cent of the \$85,000,000 worth—went to whom? It went to the laboring people of the United States, and if it is the result of class legislation, then the Republican party legislated into the pockets of the laboring people of the United States some \$85,000,000 of that \$85,000,000. Does the gentleman complain about that kind of "class legislation?"

He is weeping about the "poor farmers" of the country. I happen to represent an agricultural district, and in one little bank down in Posey County, Ind.—a town with only 500 people—the farmers have \$200,000 on deposit.

In another little town, only 6 miles distant, they have \$150,000 of deposits. There was never a time in the history of the country when the farmers made so much money and saved so much money as they have in the last three or four years. [Applause on the Republican side.] And go down to the country that the gentleman represents, and how are your cotton-raising people getting along? Why, they are getting more money for their cotton than they ever got before in the history of the world. Are you complaining about that? I think when the speech of the gentleman goes out to the farmers of the country they will say: "Thank you, Mr. WILLIAMS, we do not want any of your aid. We had it back in the days of 1892, 1893, 1894, and along there, and we got enough of it. God save us from any more of that kind of help!" [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now, let the House stay here. We are ready to perform our duty. We have performed our duty. We are here waiting for the discussion upon the other side to end. I have no doubt that the people of the country are being enlightened by the discussion of the Cuban bill upon the other side. Let them have the full benefit of it. And when the discussion is ended, and by unanimous consent the Senate concludes to vote upon this bill, let us be here, ready to do our part and see that there is no delay in the passage of this legislation. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] such time as he desires. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, the burden of discontent, as expressed on the other side of the House, seems to be because the Republican party do not propose now to reform the tariff. Those gentlemen are very solicitous about the duty of the Republican party in connection with the reformation of the tariff. I have never yet heard any gentleman on that side give an adequate reason for the reformation of the tariff. Why should we reform the tariff? What is the purpose of the tariff?

Mr. BAKER. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. HEPBURN. No, sir.

Mr. BAKER. No, I thought not.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, who was the gentleman that interrupted me?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BAKER].

Mr. HEPBURN. I still adhere to my notion. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

A protective tariff has for its object the employment of labor, the creation of wealth, the betterment of society, the uplift of our people. Now, Mr. Speaker, if these are some of the objects of a tariff, why should we be so solicitous about reforming the one that we have? Can the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] name a day in the history of this country when the labor of the country was so universally employed?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. HEPBURN. No; you can not.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. This day last year.

Mr. HEPBURN. You can not name a date. To-day every man in the United States who wants to work finds employment in the great labor fields of the United States, and at a compensating wage. When has there been a time that the finances of the country were in as good a condition as now—when there was the same abundance of money, when it was worth a hundred cents of the gold dollar, every part of it, in every part of the world? When has there been a time when the distribution of wealth was as great as it is now, and when the humblest and the poorest had so large a share of the accumulations of each year as now? There never has been a time.

I live in a county of 24,000 people, a farming community. There is not a protected industry in that county. On the 1st day of last October there were \$2,580,000 of deposits in the little banks of that county. [Applause on the Republican side.] Ninety-five per cent of those deposits belonged to farmers, and they amounted to more than a hundred dollars for every man, woman, and child in the county. Where can you find anything like that anywhere in the world outside of the influence of our protective tariff—this tariff that you propose to reform, you of all people that have ever tinkered with the tariff! There is infinite shamelessness on the part of the Democracy when they insolently assume, in the light of history, to improve tariffs for the benefit of the country. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Go back, after the country had experimented with your methods of tariff for nearly seventy-two years, and compare conditions then with now. The proportion of labor that was employed, the proportion of money that was in the country then as compared with now, the value of the money, the extent of trade, the amount of money in the hands of the people, the manner in which the farmers were benefited by the economic legislation of the time—compare those conditions with now. Ah, compare prices. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is exercised because of the shelter that is given by the protective tariff to the steel trust. Why, steel is worth \$24 a ton now. When you had your way about it, when the Democracy gave us our tariffs, when steel was introduced into this country under the Walker tariff, what did we pay for it? One hundred and sixty-five dollars per ton in New York for steel rails.

That was the price until encouragement to manufacture was given by the Republican party.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Can I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Has not that same comparative reduction in the price of steel rails taken place in Great Britain and everywhere else in the world?

Mr. HEPBURN. Surely. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But it is the competition of the United States and the superior methods of the United States and the greater intelligence of the workmen of the United States, stimulated by Republican tariff, that has brought this reduction in price. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker, I am sick and tired of this caviling, this miserable complaint about the operation of the tariff, in view of the spectacle, the magnificent spectacle, that this country presents to-day, after six and a half years of the Dingley tariff bill. Men ought to be ashamed, I insist, of caviling and carping in the way they do in view of such splendid results. We do not ask that you should take our word. Look for yourselves; see the conditions that exist; see how the people of all the earth are sending their wealth to us in order to compensate for the great exports that we are able to make, and we do make, only because our industries have been stimulated by the protection of the tariff laws.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says that the tariff is a shelter for the monopolists in the sale of productions. Does he not know that last year we imported \$51,000,000 worth of iron and steel, notwithstanding the wonderful growth of iron production in the United States? A little while ago—ten years ago—we used to pride ourselves upon the fact that we produced 11,000,000 tons of pig iron. It used to be said that the production of iron indicated

the status of the nation in its civilization and that those nations that were capable of the greatest production stood highest in the plane of civilization. We boastfully used to say, "Look—11,000,000 tons!" Last year we produced 44,000,000 tons of pig iron, and this year it is estimated that the magnificent results in the production of iron will reach the stupendous sum of 48,000,000 tons, a result, I say, direct and clear of the protection that we have had the wisdom to give to our labor in this direction. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee, after having been abroad [laughter], been across the water, seems to think that we were grieved because he went across the water. [Renewed laughter.] He tells us we received only a beggarly 6 per cent of exports.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. We sent Great Britain 27 per cent of her imports and she sent us 6.6 per cent of her exports in 1901.

Mr. HEPBURN. Oh, yes; 27 and 6, and the gentleman complains. Does he not know that the 27 per cent we sent is the product of our labor, that our workmen are paid for that; and does he not know that all that we received is the product of English labor, and that Englishmen got the wage for the creation of that? Does he think it wise to promote the industries of Great Britain, to foster the labor of Great Britain at the expense of the labor of his own country? Is that Democratic wisdom? [Applause on the Republican side.] If that is the policy of the Democratic party (and of course we know it to be), we can easily see why it is that the farmers of Kansas and the farmers of Iowa spurn, as they do and as they have done and as they will continue to do, the gentle assurances of the gentleman from Mississippi that "We are your friends."

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. HEPBURN (continuing). "That we propose to care for you." Ah, gentlemen, there are people in the United States who have memories long enough to enable them to know how you have cared for the people. There are people who have memories long enough to know how you have adhered to your motto "of the greatest good to the greatest number." The people do know it. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question before he takes his seat?

Mr. PAYNE. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. HEPBURN. "The gentleman from Iowa" would always be glad to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee if he had anything to yield. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York.

Mr. PAYNE. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend in the time that is allotted to me, or in so much as I may use, to mar the beauty and symmetry and irresistible logic of the speech of the gentleman from Iowa. I rather sympathize with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], who did not seem to know that his speech was loaded when he fired it off. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who do not consider that the time heretofore occupied and now being occupied by the House of Representatives and incidentally by the Senate is wasted time.

I want to call the attention of the House to the speech made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], an amiable, pleasant, witty, humorous speech. Any condition that would produce that speech is a salubrious, happy condition for our country. [Laughter.] Think of it! He spoke quite a number of minutes and never said a caustic or bitter thing. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He introduced an illustration about Gaston and Alphonse, and it indicated to me that the gentleman occasionally reads Republican papers, for I saw the same thing applied to this deadlock between the two Houses in the Star a few evenings before. I commend to the gentleman that admirable paper. I am glad that he has taken refuge in the hour of his affliction by reading a paper of such great wisdom and humor as the Evening Star.

I am delighted at the speech of the gentleman from Missouri, but I do not know what he is worrying about. He spoke of the great expense that we are putting the country to. I do not know to what he refers. We are not charging the people any additional salary, I hope, for what little we are doing in this House; we are not getting any more than our regular pay, and these young gentlemen around here holding offices in the House are all of them, I believe, on an annual salary, or something equivalent to it, and I think we are doing pretty well sitting here and observing the emotions of the Democratic party. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

It now seems to be pretty well settled as to what issues the Democratic party will present to the country during the next

campaign if they can find a candidate who will stand and bear it—some one without a record in conflict with the one to be chosen. [Laughter on the Republican side.] They are going to present the issue of a reduction of the tariff, and they are going to propose to reduce it themselves. That will be fun for us. [Laughter.] That is the only thing the Democratic party of this country will never be allowed to do during the lifetime of any living man. That one thing they will never get the chance to do. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think it is well enough to make a statement of the situation here between the two Houses, and I think I can do it without trespassing on the rule of noncriticism of the coordinate branch of the legislative department of our Government. These lectures that are being delivered here from time to time, these "talks," these mental and logical and oratorical gymnastics, would better be delivered to the Senate. The House is all right. We stand on pretty solid ground. Let us see. The President of the United States called Congress together for a special purpose made known to Congress in the message. Was it wise in him to do that? That is one of the things you on the other side are looking forward to with great glee, thinking that you will be able to show to the country that it was not wise.

Let us see. The House of Representatives took the bill introduced by the gentleman from New York and by a practically unanimous report from the Ways and Means Committee brought it in here, and after two or three days of pyrotechnic delay we passed it by almost a unanimous vote. It had a good effect on the country and it had a good effect on the Republican organization of this House. We said, in effect, to the people of the country by the speedy manner in which we did the work that there was a necessity for that special session.

The bill went to the Senate, and now I will talk about that which appears in the RECORD. I do not know anything else about it than that. In the RECORD it appears that the Senate referred the bill to the proper committee, or to a proper committee, and that committee reported it back, so far as appears, by a unanimous report—Democrats and Republicans joining in it in favor of the bill. That is all we know officially. We assume, and I think the country will assume, that the Senate did not want to adjourn; that they wanted to stay here for some purpose, and so they did not offer any resolution to adjourn. It would have been almost an insult for the House to have offered one.

What right had we to assume that the Senate of the United States would stop, would balk and refuse to go on? They never had done such a thing before, and they haven't done so now. There is some wise—it may be inscrutable—reason, but it is a wise one, for it comes from the greatest parliamentary body on earth. [Laughter.] So, now, we are waiting for what? For the Senate to say to us that they are through with that bill for the present and want to adjourn. We can not slap the Senate in the face by adopting a resolution that we want to adjourn when they are here under the same call that we are, and have not done what we have done—discharged their duty. I assume that they are waiting to consider more fully the character of that legislation. They know but little about it. It just came from the House; they have had it but a few days.

It is true that unofficially we know that they balked on the whole business. They ceased to go on, but why or for what reason we know not officially, and when they will take up the matter again we do not know, but we will not assume until they say so that they have given up the whole job. They will no doubt get underway again, and will be ready at some future time—no doubt some time during the present week—to pass upon that bill, unless they send us word that they want to adjourn.

And in the meanwhile how are we getting along in the matter of time? It is said in the newspapers that the Speaker will "perpetrate" the organization of the House in a few days; and on that score I might suggest to my friend from Missouri that it might be well to invoke the prayers of this side of the House for the safety and well-being of the gentleman from Mississippi, charged somewhat with the duty of distributing the favors on that side of the House. I do not think that the Republican side of this House could do a better thing than to pray that he may regain the equanimity of temper that he has usually shown; that his appetite may be restored; that he may sleep at night, and that he may rise up on the morning of next Friday like a giant refreshed from sleep. [Laughter.]

So we are ready, at the drop of the hat, as you might say, on the first day of the regular session to proceed with business. The committees will have been appointed, everything will be in good shape, growing time will last from Friday until Monday [laughter], and then everything will be salubrious and peaceful. The House will be in better readiness than it has been on any other opening day since I had the honor to be a Member.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the House of Representatives stands higher in the estimation of the people to-day than it ever did in the history of this country, and I rejoice that we are going forward

to assure our Democratic friends that we have use and occupation for them for every purpose in the world known to legislative action except to "reform" the Dingley tariff law. We excuse them upon that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. To save time, let us have a division on that question.

The question being taken, there were—ayes 79, noes 67.

So the motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Pending the announcement of result, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. LOUP, for the remainder of this session, on account of important business.

To Mr. PUJO, for the remainder of this session, on account of important business.

To Mr. COCHRAN, for the remainder of this session, on account of important business.

To Mr. SHACKLEFORD, for the remainder of this session, on account of important business.

To Mr. BOWERS, for the remainder of this session, on account of important business.

The result of the vote on the motion to adjourn was announced; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned until Friday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Caroline Swan, Mary E. Pritchard, Seymour Swan, and Carrie R. Moody, sole heirs of Travers Swan, against The United States—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of J. D. Billmyer, administrator of estate of Margaret J. Cross, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Louisa O. Wynne, Susan W. Wynne, and Mary M. Wynne, executors of estate of Alfred R. Wynne, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of W. T. Dodd, administrator of estate of Nancy Shadrack, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George W. Ball, administrator of estate of Mary Ball, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of F. W. Dove, administrator of estate of Christian Bashor, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Charles B. Van Metre, administrator of estate of Thomas T. Van Metre, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William N. McConnell against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John B. Bosley, administrator of estate of Ailsey Bosley, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of The trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, Tenn., against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of B. W. Hewitt, administrator of estate of Doctor V. Burrow, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of

H. L. Snapp, administrator of estate of Jacob H. Snapp, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Robert C. Hess, executor of estate of John Hess, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a recommendation for legislation relative to the Uintah Reservation of Utah—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of R. G. Johnson, administrator of estate of Washington Stone, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John W. Barclay, administrator of estate of Solomon Barclay, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Patrick Crickard, administrator of estate of Henry Currence, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John W. George, administrator of estate of John Wineow, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement of expenditures in that Department for the year ended June 30, 1903—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4974) granting a pension to Margaret Hertel—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5009) granting an increase of pension to Luke P. Allphin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5160) granting a pension to Charles W. Atkinson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1295) granting an increase of pension to Victor Vifquain—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2161) granting an increase of pension to Josephine A. Smith—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3620) granting an increase of pension to Victor Vifquain—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRD: A bill (H. R. 5206) making an appropriation for the improvement of Chickasahay River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5207) making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Pearl River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5208) providing for a survey of Pearl River from Edinburg to Lake Burnside—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5209) to erect a public building at Watertown, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCLEARY of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 5210) to extend the United States pension laws to the participants in the battles of New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, Minn., in the Sioux war of 1862—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 5211) to extend the provisions and benefits of an act entitled "An act for the relief of bona fide settlers in forest reserves, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5212) providing for the holding of an additional court in the northern district of West Virginia at Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5213) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to construct a bridge across the Spokane River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 5214) to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 5215) to provide for the annual pro rata distribution of the annuities of the Sauk and Fox Indians of the Mississippi between the two branches of the tribe, and to adjust the existing claims between said branches as to said annuities—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND (by request): A bill (H. R. 5216) to authorize the Absentee Wyandotte Indians to select certain lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 5217) to waive the age limit of applicants for appointment to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5218) fixing certain rates of pension under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 5219) for the establishment of a light-house and a fog signal at Isle au Haut, Me.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 5220) to reserve 640 acres of land in the State of North Dakota, embracing the White Stone Hills battlefield and burial ground, as a memorial park, and to embellish and improve the same—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5221) to prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Japanese and persons of Japanese descent—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 5222) for the improvement of upper Red River between Fulton, Ark., and Denison, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RANDELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5223) for the improvement of upper Red River between Fulton, Ark., and Denison, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5224) prohibiting the rejection of pensions on account of the existence of disability prior to enlistment—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 5225) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of site and the erection of a public building at Lawrence, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5226) to provide for the erection of a public building at San Angelo, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 5227) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5228) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Macon, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5229) to prescribe the pleading, practice, and proof in prosecuting pension claims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5230) increasing the rate of pension for persons eligible under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, who require constant aid and attendance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5231) granting pensions to certain irregular soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5232) to facilitate the payment of pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5233) to pension the National Guards of East Tennessee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5234) to grant a pension to all Union soldiers and sailors in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5235) to do justice to all Union soldiers and sailors who were confined in rebel prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5236) to restore widows to the pension rolls in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5237) to amend section 4716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5238) extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounties—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 48) authorizing the Secretary of State to ascertain cost and submit plan of marking the grave of John Paul Jones, founder of the American Navy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ACHESON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 49) authorizing the enlargement and improvement of dams and locks 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 in the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 5239) granting an increase of pension to George Carvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5240) granting an increase of pension to Brice S. Ramsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5241) granting an increase of pension to William P. Diehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5242) granting an increase of pension to John G. W. Book—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5243) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Qualk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5244) granting an increase of pension to Peter Cage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5245) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Helt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5246) granting an increase of pension to S. B. Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5247) granting a pension to Lora Milliken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5248) for the relief of the heirs of Nash L. Cox, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 5249) granting an increase of pension to William W. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5250) granting an increase of pension to Levi G. Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5251) granting an increase of pension to William J. Millett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A bill (H. R. 5252) granting a pension to William H. Deesler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5253) granting a pension to Anderson B. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5254) granting a pension to Francis Dorr Lukens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5255) granting a pension to Emmett Gillooly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5256) granting a pension to Andrew Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5257) granting an increase of pension to John Durner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5258) granting an increase of pension to Ethan A. Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5259) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Lockhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5260) granting an honorable discharge to Jesse Dotts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 5261) granting a pension to Julia M. Oakley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5262) granting a pension to Irving Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 5263) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lorange—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5264) granting an increase of pension to John H. Shook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 5265) granting a pension to Sara A. Haskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5266) granting a pension to Mabel R. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5267) for the relief of Gustavus Cooley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD: A bill (H. R. 5268) to indemnify G. W. Hardy, of Scott County, Miss., for homestead land, by granting other land in lieu thereof—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 5269) granting a pension to Alba B. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5270) granting a pension to Susan Jane Brewer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) granting a pension to William Denham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5272) granting a pension to Charles Bauer-master—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5273) granting a pension to Martha A. Cheyne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5274) granting a pension to Henry L. Flint—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5275) granting a pension to David P. Mering—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5276) granting a pension to Theodore Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5277) granting a pension to Robert B. Deem—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5278) granting a pension to Matthias Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5279) granting an increase of pension to Granville H. Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5280) to restore to the pension roll Lycurgus Q. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5281) to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Isaac H. Fitzmorris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 5282) for the relief of C. L. Reid, Shap. G. Wright, and others, trustees of the Methodist Church at Warrenton, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5283) granting an increase of pension to Patrick McGarry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5284) granting a pension to John Maupin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5285) granting a pension to Amos Strauser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5286) granting an increase of pension to Obadiah J. Merrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5287) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Emerett Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 5288) for the relief of the legal representatives of Reuben Opp—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS of Florida: A bill (H. R. 5289) granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Hopkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5290) granting an increase of pension to John A. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5291) granting an increase of pension to M. A. Knight—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5292) for the relief of Wildey Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Charles Town, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5293) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hanen, widow of Jeremiah L. Hanen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENNY: A bill (H. R. 5294) for the relief of Edward H. Delahay—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5295) for the relief of Edward N. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 5296) granting an increase of pension to H. M. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5297) granting an increase of pension to H. L. Maxfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 5298) granting a pension to William E. Coffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 5299) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah E. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 5300) to restore to the pension roll Sarah J. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5301) granting a pension to Amanda Marsee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 5302) granting an increase of pension to James M. Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 5303) to pension Ralph E. Summers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5304) granting a pension to H. P. Brookhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 5305) granting an increase of pension to John F. Early—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5306) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5307) granting an increase of pension to Armour W. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 5308) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Shannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUFF: A bill (H. R. 5309) granting an increase of pension to John McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5310) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Snively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5311) granting an increase of pension to Perley B. Dickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5312) for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEHOE: A bill (H. R. 5313) for the relief of Daniel McDowell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5314) granting an increase of pension to John Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 5315) for the relief of William C. Staples—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 5316) for the relief of Columbia Hospital and Dr. A. E. Boozer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 5317) granting a pension to Mary J. Wheaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5318) granting an increase of pension to George F. Knowlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5319) for the relief of James H. De Coster—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5320) for the relief of John H. Rollins, late a private in Company F, First District of Columbia Volunteer Cavalry, and in Company D, First Maine Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5321) to correct the naval record of William Perkins—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5322) to correct the military record of David Hurlburt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5323) to correct the military record of Rufus W. Herrick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5324) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Worrin Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5325) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Augustin H. Finn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5326) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles F. Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 5327) granting an increase of pension to William M. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5328) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Lash—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5329) for the relief of the heirs of Elijah Shatto, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5330) granting an increase of pension to Robert D. Gardner, of Queen City, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5331) granting a pension to Jesse Bacus, of Unionville, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 5332) for the relief of Wiloughby L. Wilson, administrator of W. L. Wilson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 5333) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lovell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5334) granting an increase of pension to George H. Fay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 5335) to provide an American register for the British ship *Pyrenees*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 5336) for the relief of William Francis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5337) granting an increase of pension to James J. Lowden—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5338) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5339) granting an increase of pension to Christian H. Goebel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5340) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Walter E. Duncan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 5341) granting a pension to Jennie Pettes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5342) granting a pension to Jane E. Sutfin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 5343) to provide for the sale of lot 4, square 1113, in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5344) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Tabler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5345) granting an increase of pension to John M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5346) granting an increase of pension to William H. Koch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5347) granting a pension to Martha J. Speelman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5348) for the relief of Franklin Buchanan Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 5349) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Mark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5350) removing the charge of desertion from the naval record of Sebastian Kerber—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 5351) granting a pension to Margaret M. Sinclair and Virginia E. Sinclair—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5352) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of the town of Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5353) for the relief of the estate of William Brown Millican, deceased, late of East Feliciana Parish, La—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5354) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph A. Landry, deceased, late of the parish of Ascension, State of Louisiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 5355) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Byfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5356) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5357) granting an increase of pension to John A. Blanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5358) granting an increase of pension to Absolem J. Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5359) granting an increase of pension to Jacob F. Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5360) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Coats—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5361) granting an increase of pension to Lucilius C. Moss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5362) granting an increase of pension to Dina Hoge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5363) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Karns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5364) granting an increase of pension to George F. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5365) granting an increase of pension to Philip H. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5366) granting an increase of pension to Clinton Fizer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5367) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5368) granting a pension to Mary Adam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5369) granting a pension to Susan Lasley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5370) for the relief of Michael A. Dace—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5371) for the relief of John L. Seargeant—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 5372) granting a pension to Mariah Kuechler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5373) granting an increase of pension to Motem M. Pitts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5374) granting an increase of pension to Casius M. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5375) granting an increase of pension to William B. Shepard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 5376) to correct the military record of Wiley W. Woolard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 5377) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Shell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5378) for the relief of I. R. Harkrader—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5379) for the relief of G. W. Dunford and James Blair, sureties of S. C. Bralley, late postmaster at Redbluff, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5380) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5381) for the relief of the heirs of Simeon Hart—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5382) granting a pension to Margaret A. Kennedy, widow of William J. Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5383) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of New York: A bill (H. R. 5384) granting an increase of pension to Owen Donohoe, Company F, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5385) granting an increase of pension to John Mulligan, Company M, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5386) granting an increase of pension to James Horan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5387) for the relief of James Welch—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5388) granting an increase of pension to John M. Gartrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5389) granting an increase of pension to Richard E. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 5390) granting a pension to Katharina A. Mueller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5391) granting a pension to James Keleher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 5392) to provide an American register for the steamer *Brooklyn*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 5393) to remove from the military record of Charles L. Robinson the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5394) granting a pension to Richard D. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 5395) granting a pension to Mattie Aten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5396) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of David S. Cox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5397) for the relief of J. R. Boggs's heirs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5398) for the relief of the heirs of Kelles Chewning—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5399) granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5400) granting an increase of pension to George J. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5401) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Meadows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5402) granting an increase of pension to Susan O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5403) granting a pension to Frank J. Winninger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5404) granting a pension to Jefferson White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5405) granting a pension to Christopher C. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5406) granting a pension to Rachel Tyson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5407) granting a pension to Andy Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5408) granting a pension to Jane Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5409) granting a pension to George A. Tillet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5410) granting a pension to Andrew C. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5411) granting a pension to Frederick Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5412) granting a pension to Dempsey W. Siler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5413) granting a pension to Catherine Smither—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5414) granting a pension to Elizabeth Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5415) granting a pension to Kittie Shortlidge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5416) granting a pension to Nancy A. Robbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5417) granting a pension to James Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5418) granting a pension to Sarah Ramsey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5419) granting a pension to John W. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5420) granting a pension to Lewis Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5421) granting a pension to Martin Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5422) granting a pension to Vinson R. Prior—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5423) granting a pension to Sophia Ownby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5424) granting a pension to George Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5425) granting a pension to Ezekiel Newport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5426) granting a pension to Johniken L. Mynatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5427) granting a pension to Cynthia Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5428) granting a pension to Elias Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5429) granting a pension to Samuel McKamey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5430) granting a pension to Thomas Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5431) granting a pension to Susan Laugherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5432) granting a pension to Easther J. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5433) granting a pension to Mary King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5434) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5435) granting a pension to Thomas Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5436) granting a pension to Hiram Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5437) granting a pension to Andrew Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5438) granting a pension to John W. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5439) granting a pension to Mary A. Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5440) granting a pension to John S. Boling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5441) granting a pension to William C. Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5442) granting a pension to Elizabeth Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5443) granting a pension to Daniel Burkett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5444) granting a pension to Mary Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5445) granting a pension to Susan R. Choat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5446) granting a pension to Simeon Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5447) granting a pension to William Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5448) granting a pension to William Harden Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) granting a pension to Mary E. Daugherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5450) granting a pension to James Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5451) granting a pension to James Donahoo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5452) granting a pension to Sarah Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) granting a pension to Lillie P. Hinman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5454) granting a pension to Polly Ann Hansard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5455) granting a pension to Luvania Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5456) granting a pension to Martha M. Helton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5457) granting a pension to Ann E. Heap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5458) granting a pension to Dicey Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5459) granting a pension to Hugh Kline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5460) granting an increase of pension to John T. Rader—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5461) granting an increase of pension to Preston D. Roady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5462) granting an increase of pension to Richard Porterfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5463) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Parham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5464) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Northern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5465) granting an increase of pension to Michael Low—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5466) granting an increase of pension to Jordan A. Lively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5467) granting an increase of pension to James H. Layne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5468) granting an increase of pension to Sallie H. Kincaid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5469) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5470) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5471) granting an increase of pension to A. Marion Gamble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5472) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin R. Hackney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5473) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fielden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5474) granting an increase of pension to James E. Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5475) granting an increase of pension to Peter N. Eichhammer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5476) granting an increase of pension to William Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5477) granting an increase of pension to William P. Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5478) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5479) granting an increase of pension to William H. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5480) for the relief of Kate K. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5481) for the relief of Sarah E. Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5482) for the relief of John B. Malone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5483) for the relief of P. C. Culvahouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5484) to restore the pension of David M. Sartain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5485) to restore the pension of Robert W. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5486) to do justice to the survivors of the shipwreck of the *Sultana*—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolution of select and common council of Philadelphia relative to a 35-foot channel for the Delaware River, port of Philadelphia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany bill to increase pension of W. A. Helt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to increase pension of William P. Diehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill (H. R. 1259) granting a pension to Henry H. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMS of Pennsylvania: Resolution of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, favoring the construction of a waterway connecting the Great Lakes at the north with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico at the south—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, letter of Aaron Vanderbilt, chairman of committee on the merchant marine of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, relative to our merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolution of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, relative to deep waterways through New York State—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: Resolution of the Interstate Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association, favoring deep waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of the Methodist Book Concern and other publishing houses, against the increase in postal rates on Sunday-school periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Papers to accompany bill to pension Mrs. Frank W. Haskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: Resolution of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, favoring enlargement of power of the Interstate

Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of E. S. Roberts and 12 other citizens of Danville, Ill.; also of A. L. Rice and 18 other citizens of Danville, Ill., protesting against repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Lewis P. Kapp and 12 other citizens of Danville, Ill., protesting against the repeal of the anticanteen law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill to increase pension of Granville H. Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to pension Alba B. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: Resolution of Farragut Post, No. 95, Grand Army of the Republic, Gilman, Department of Iowa, urging the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of the United National Association of Post-Office Clerks, thanking Members of the Fifty-seventh Congress for interest displayed in their behalf—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ESCH: Papers to accompany bill H. R. 965, to increase pension of Franklin Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, relative to deep waterways through New York State—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Methodist Book Concern and other publishing houses and societies, protesting against increase in postal rates on Sunday-school periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, favoring the construction of waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Papers to accompany bill to pension Amanda Marsee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Resolution of Meyerhoff Post, No. 466, Grand Army of the Republic, Nodaway, Department of Iowa, favoring the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 4945) granting increase of pension to Orwell Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: Resolution of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches of Bayfield, Wis., protesting against the restoration of the canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: Papers to accompany bill to pension Jesse Bucus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to increase the pension of Robert D. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: Papers to accompany bill to pension Lieut. Orrin L. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: Resolution of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, favoring deep waterways through New York State—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PORTER: Resolution of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, favoring waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Methodist Book Concern and other publishing houses, protesting against an increase of postal rates on Sunday-school periodicals—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany bill to pension Margaret M. and Virginia E. Sinclair—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPALDING: Resolution of the millers of North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota, favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULZER: Resolution of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, favoring the appointment of a nonpartisan permanent tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VREELAND: Resolution of Burnside Post, No. 237, Grand Army of the Republic, Rosburg, Department of New York, favoring passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Resolution of Charles P. Sprout Post, No. 76, Grand Army of the Republic, Lockport, Department of New York, urging the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Paper to accompany bill to increase pension of R. D. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 4, 1903.

Prayer by Rev. H. M. BLAIR, D. D., of Greensboro, N. C.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of Tuesday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved. The Chair hears none, and the Journal is approved.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. FORAKER, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the third annual report of the governor of Porto Rico, covering the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, with appendices.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, December 4, 1903.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, transmitting a report of the operations on the new Government Printing Office building for the year ended November 30, 1903; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH F. TRAVERS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the cause of Joseph F. Travers, guardian of Michael Travers, v. The United States; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Paxton, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rantoul, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Streator, of sundry citizens of Kirkwood, of sundry citizens of Minonk, of the congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of West Bureau, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Harvey, of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Harvey, and of sundry citizens of Harvey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a waterway connecting the Great Lakes at the north with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico at the south; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL presented the petition of Henry W. Miller, of Portland, Oreg., praying that he be granted an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Thomas Coyle and Bridget Coyle, of Cascade Locks, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation granting relief for certain injuries received by Bridget Coyle and child during the construction of the canal and locks at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BAILEY presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Corpus Christi, of sundry citizens of Marshall, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Haskell, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canadian, and of sundry citizens of Haskell, all in the State of Texas, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DEPEW presented a memorial of the Sunday School Editors and Publishers' Association of America, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to increase the postal rates on Sunday-school periodicals; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wolcott and New York City; of the Clio Club, of New York City; of the Portia Club, of New York City; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vestal Center; of the Post Parliament Club, of New York City; of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Shelter Island; of sundry citizens of Schodack; of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Wellsville; of sundry citizens of Waterford; of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Mechanicville; of the congregation of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New Rochelle; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hempstead; of the